

### IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-3, 6-7, and 18 are pending in this application. Please cancel claims 4-5 without prejudice or disclaimer, and amend claim 1 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for detonation of a blasting charge,  
wherein the blasting charge is in a fluid environment, and is placed inside a hollow body, and  
wherein the hollow body is arranged so as to be deformed under influence of a number of alternating or pulsating high and low pressures of the fluid environment, and a detonation triggering unit inside the hollow body is activated under subsequent contact with the fluid environment as a consequence of the hollow body being deformed,  
wherein pellet metal in the hollow body is compressed and stretched repeatedly by a counter-effect and co-operating effect of a spring in connection to the hollow body so as to bring about a fatigue fracture in a solid metal material of the hollow body and open for access to the detonation triggering unit.
2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the detonation triggering unit comprises a firing pin which is brought to abut the blasting charge and explode the blasting charge under influence of an overpressure from the fluid environment.
3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the blasting charge is triggered when the blasting charge comes into contact with a liquid from the fluid environment.
- 4-5. (Canceled)
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein deformation resulting from pressure pulses is concentrated to an area of the hollow body so that a groove is cut into a solid metal material and a gradually larger crack through the solid material of the wall is provided in the area, and finally gives the fluid access to a hollow space of the hollow body.

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the hollow body is made of metal, such as aluminium, or copper, or alloys thereof.
8. (Withdrawn) Device for an ignition pellet comprising a blasting charge placed inside a hollow part of the ignition pellet and an appliance which initiates detonation of the blasting charge on contact with a surrounding fluid environment, characterised in that an area of the solid wall material of the ignition pellet comprises means which promotes deformations in the mentioned area when the pellet is subjected to pressure influences from the fluid environment.
9. (Withdrawn) Device according to claim 8, characterised in that the deformation promoting means comprises grooves or scores which are cut into the solid material of the wall.
10. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the claims 8-9, characterised in that a spring is fixed onto the pellet so that the mentioned means in the form of grooves or scores lies between the fixing points for the spring onto the pellet.
11. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the claims 8-10, characterised in that the spring is arranged to promote the deformations by stretching the ignition pellet after a preceding deforming compression, thereby to provide a fatigue failure or the like in the ignition pellet solid material which thereby opens for access to the detonation triggering unit.
12. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the preceding claims 8-11, characterised in that the detonation triggering unit comprises a firing pin arranged to collide with the blasting charge and explode this.
13. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the preceding claims 8-12, characterised in that the blasting charge is arranged to be triggered when it comes into contact with liquid from the fluid environment
14. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the preceding claims 8-13, characterised in that the hollow space in the ignition pellet that holds the blasting charge is filled with

gas at atmospheric or lower pressure so that the pressure variations as a consequence of movements in the cylinder wall are absorbed and do not become sufficient to drive the firing pin.

15. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the preceding claims 8-14, characterised in that the deformation resulting from the pressure pulsations is concentrated to an area of the pellet in that a score is cut into the metal, in said area a gradually larger crack through the solid material of the wall is provided, and which finally gives the fluid access to the hollow space of the ignition pellet.
16. (Withdrawn) Device according to one of the preceding claims 8-15, characterised in that the ignition pellet is made from a metal, such as aluminium or copper, or alloys thereof.
17. (Withdrawn) Application of an ignition pellet according to the preceding claims to perforate a pipe wall or to perforate or remove plugs in oil and gas wells, thereby to start production from the reservoir through the pipe.
18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the hollow body is an ignition pellet.